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The volume consists of papers dedicated to the outstanding representative of Czechoslovak parasitology, Prof. Dr. J. Vojtek, Head of the Department of Biology of Animals and Man of the Faculty of Science, J. E. Purkyně University, Brno, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. J. Ašmera presents in the introductory chapter the biography and survey of scientific and pedagogic activities of Prof. Dr. Vojtek. Then follows an original paper by F. Moravec on the development and morphology of larval stages of the nematode *Paraquimperia tenerrima* and a systematic survey of 50 species of the genus *Diplozoon* prepared by M. Pejčoch on the basis of published data.

Further four papers dealing with medical parasitology are important from the methodological view. The first one, written by a team of authors headed by J. Ašmera, summarizes 72 clinically manifested cases of toxoplasmosis recorded in 1972—1973 in the North-Moravian region and results of serological examinations for toxoplasmosis of 7,612 pregnant women carried out in the same period. Of great practical importance is the study by E. Pazdziora on the control of enterobiasis in children in crèches and kindergartens. In contrast to other authors, he recommends to treat repeatedly with pyrvinium only the repeatedly positive children and not all children, as it was usual. The following contribution by J. Šikula and B. Bindas presents epidemiological analysis of trichomoniasis in women in the Vsetín district. Of the 26,530 women examined, 13.9% were found to be infected. This analysis will serve as a basis for further diagnostical, therapeutical and epidemiological measures carried out in the public health services and concerning the women at the fertile age.

In the paper by L. Volná, R. Čunta and J. Ašmera the problems of geohelminthoses (ascariasis and trichuriasis) in the Frýdek-Místek district are discussed. The authors have examined 9,324 children at the age of 9—11 years and analyzed in detail the occurrence of these parasitoses including the influence of the climate, intensity of infections, eosinophilia etc. The results are illustrated in 2 maps and represent a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this subject which has often been neglected.

All four papers dealing with the medical parasitology outline a further development of this discipline in Czechoslovakia. In addition to large-scale laboratory examinations also epidemiological methods are widely used. Parasitological investigations are thus transferred from the laboratory to the field, i.e. from the passive study of infections to their active control. The volume is therefore recommended to all those concerned with medical parasitology.

Dr. P. Palička